NEWS.

PUBLISHED ON THE 5th, 15th AND 24th OF EVERY MONTH.

Vol. XIV.

RIO DE JANEIRO, NOVEMBER 24TH, 1887

Number 33

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RIO DE JANEIRO, NOVEMBER 24th, 1887.

THE city of Campos, province of Rio de Janeiro, is becoming quite notorious for the rioting that is constantly reported 'from there, while there is a most perplexing divergence in the reports of one of the judges on duty in Campos and the leaders of the emancipation movement, from those of the police anthorities. Some weeks ago the police charge that they were fired upon from the printing offices of a newspaper published in the interest of the emancipationists, and arrested several persons as implicated in the crime. Recently an attempt to hold a meeting in a theatre was obstructed by the demand of the police that those entering the building should submit to examination to prove that no concealed weapons were earried. This was refused, and an address made to the people by one of the speakers, from the windows of a private residence. The crowd was dispersed by the police, who were stoutly resisted, however, and the rioting has continued; it being reported that the police have repeatedly fired upon their opponents. Only one life appears to have been lost so far, and that was of an unfortunate woman, who died from wounds received, but there are many persons reported wounded, and there is evidently a serious difficulty impending. The delegate of police and the officer commanding the police detachment have made themselves extremely obnoxious to the inhabitants of Campos, and their removal would seem to be nothing more than common sense, unless indeed the president of the province and the general government have determined to provoke a conflict, the results of which may be terrible. We have little sympathy with disorder, but it cannot be denied that force may be met by force, and from what can be inferred, the police appear to be the provokers of the rioting occurring in one of the principal cities of the province of Rio de Janeiro. It is quite time for the government to put a stop to this disorderly conduct by withdrawing officials who are apparently exceeding their legitimate duties.

A RECENT circular of the minister of agriculture addressed to the provincial presidents gives, a model form for mining concessions which differs in several important particulars from those hitherto granted. We have frequently had occasion to refer in these columns to the absurdity of such coucessions as ordinarily given, and the atter lack of knowledge of the practical conditions and requirements of the mining industry which they reveal. The practice

which is really nothing more than a prospecting license, for a period of two years over an immense and generally ill-defined territory embracing at times several municipios or comarcas. The holder of such a concession considers that he has an exclusive monopoly for prospecting in the territory designated in his concession and the government has virtually recognized this claim by refusing applications on the score of a preexisting concession. The concession to explore is generally followed in due time by one to mine which gives the right to locate datas (claims) up to a certain number, generally fifty or some multiple of fifty. As five years are usually given for the location of these claims the real term of this monstrons monopoly becomes seven years. For years ministers have lamented in their reports the decline of the mining industry and referred to the necessity of a reform of the existing legislation and regulations but have lacked time or inclination to study the subject and propose any definite measures. It is satisfactory therefore to note that Counselor Rodrigo Silva is giving attention to the subject and, as the eircular under consideration reveals a clearer conception of the requirements of the industry than many of his predecessors have shown, it is to be hoped that this is but the first step towards a much needed reform and that he has in contemplation the organization of a rational mining code. In the model given in the circular the term of the prospecting concession is limited to one year and the area to a single municipio. The exclusive right of the concessionee however is limited to an area of 1,000,000 metres (1 square kilometer) which may be located in any part of the municipio. Within this space, which corresponds to the "protection area" of the Australian mining codes, no one else can occupy land for mining purposes. It is further declared that the definite mining concession shall not exceed the area of a data (686.070 sq. metres). Although it is not expressly stated in the circular, it may be logically inferred that the government will no longer hesitate to grant more than one concession for the same territory since, as each concessionee is guaranteed by his protection area of one kilometer square about the point he may select for his operations, two or more can work in the same immediate neighborhood with no more clashing of interests than occurs between neighboring planters. The old system of a monopoly extending for a term of years over a territory of hundreds or thousands of square kilometers is thus effectually broken up and Minister Rodrigo Silva has thus taken a long step in advance towards a better system which, if properly developed and given the force of law, may contribute powerfully towards the development of the mineral resources for which Brazil is justly famous. If however the present action is but a spasmodic effort towards reform, as is so common in Brazilian administration, and is not to be followed up by well considered measures treating of the numerous other branches of the subject, or if the principles governing mining are to be left as heretofore to be established simply by ministerial action instead of being definitely fixed by law, very little good can be expected to follow.

The new doctrine relating to mining has attracted rather more attention than is generally accorded to ministerial avisos on nonpolitical subjects. Nearly all the journals of the capital have discussed the matter editorially and interested parties have given expression to their discontent in the paid columns of the Jornal do Commercio. The general consensus of opinion seems to be

has been to give a concession to explore, fifty claims (datas) to one is altogether too the 13th inst. S. Paulo replies to Rio de radical a measure and that the term of one year is too short for a prospecting concession. These objections, in so far as they are well founded, refer rather to matters of detail than to the general principles established in the circular. Nearly all the critics agree in considering a single data as altogether insufficient for profitable mining although probably none of them can eite a single mine concessionee who has utilized more than a single one of the numerous datas granted him, or even more than a trifling portion of the total area of that data. To our mind the real objection on this score is that the minister has not gone far enough but simply followed the established custom of giving a data of the same size for all sorts of minerals and all sorts of deposits. If, as is urged, the data of 686.070 sq. meters (169 acres) is small for placer gold mining on a large scale, it is ridiculously large for lode mining of any species. The evil of too small elaims is much more easy to correct than that of too large ones since adjacent mine owners can readily unite their workings if they see that it is for their interest to do so. The other objection in regard to the short term of the concession seems to us to be much more reasonable. With the old system in which the protection area was an entire municipio, comarca or valley of a river the term could not have been too short and in our opinion should have been reduced to nil, that is to say such concessions should never have been given. With the newsystem however in which the protection area is reduced to reasonable limits there is no apparent reason why, the term of a prospecting concession should not be for a number of years, provided that when a prospecting claim is once located a certain amount of work be done within stated intervals. Indeed it would be hard to explain why a simple license to prospect should be considered such an important matter that it can only be granted by imperial decree. In colonial times such licenses were given by the local authorities and a return to this system would stimulate greatly the development of the 'The history of Brazil, as well as industry. that of all other mining countries, proves that the discoveries of mineral deposits are not due to the frequenters of the Rua do Ouvidor who have influence at court, but to the hard workers of the interior who have ne ther time, money nor patience to fritten away, awaiting the slow grinding of the central administrative mill. With a proper mining code and an efficient administration of mining matters a mine should be discovered, prospected and put in tall working order, if it is worth working, or abandoned for something more promising if it is not, in a small fraction of the time that is now required to get the preliminary papers through the Ministry of Agriculture. Any reform which does not, among other desiderain, greatly reduce the time, trouble and expense of securing to the miner a guaranted right to the results of his labors, will simply serve to swell the number of dead letter laws with which the statute books of the empire are already crowded.

> On the 10th inst. occurred the inevitable conflict between Senators Paulino José de Souza, representing the planters of the province of Rio de Janeiro, and Senator Antonio da Silva Prado, chief of the conservative party in S. Paulo. Senator Paulino recommended to the electoral body of his borough that their votes on that date should be cast to endorse the "last word" on the emancipation question, and his recommendation was accepted; Deputy Alfredo Chaves who was forced out of the ministry by insubordinate military officers heading the list of candidates

Janeiro by organizing an association for the emancipation of the slaves of the province, and this association is composed of the wealthiest and most influential men of S. Paulo, without regard to their political affinities. Conservatives, Liberals and Republicans were all represented at the meeting, and when the Souza Queiroz, Prado and Barros families unite to meet obstruction by energetic measures, the result is not doubtful. The activity shown by Senator Prado, recently, is confessedly based on no sentimentality; he sees that the restless feeling among the blacks in his province must sooner or later result in their totally abandoning the plantations and before this happens, he appreciates that it has become necessary to take steps to induce the blacks to remain npon the plantations, and to scenre this result, he advocates an emancipation movement, by which it is expected that the friction between free immigrants and conditionally free labor may be removed and the latter kept with the planters. While we have consistently and steadily opposed the emancipation of negroes, illegally and cruelly deprived of their liberty, under any conditions, the recent movement in S. Paulo may be considered the thin edge of the wedge, and abolition of slavery is clearly a near feature in the politics of Brazil. The excessive nervousness of our law-makers, to which is to be attributed the timidity with which the emancipation question has been treated, as to the disorganization of labor, has been proven to be baseless. The most convicted slave-holders do not claim that the conditionally freed negroes are abandoning the plantations, while it is certain that planters who are unable or unwilling to appreciate the true state of affairs are daily seeing their negroes leave them, and it appears decided by the majority of the inhabitants of S. Paulo, that police and military forces will not be permitted to interfere with these run-aways. The president of the province has been allowed to resign; the chief of police, who was se active during the recent flight of slaves from Itú, is in Rio, and is not likely to return to his post, and it seems decided that Senator Prado and his companions have with them the whole of the thinking inhabitants of S. Paulo. Now, it has been entirely too much the practice of the opponents of emancipation in Brazil to ridienle those who have heretofore been at the front of the movement. They have been classified as persons, who having nothing to lose, have agitated the question of emancipation for personal reasons, and with the view of personal financial profits. Even when the important S. Paulo families have taken up the question, these Bourbons, who learn nothing and forget less, are ready with suecis; that as the Prado and Queiroz families have accumulated large fortunes from the labor of their slaves, it is now their intention to bring pressure upon their less fortunate fellow-planters, and by their emancipation theories cause the ruin of Such argument is merely silly. Accepted, as it is generally is, that slave labor is the most expensive, and that it is impossible to induce a freeman to work side by side with a slave, the emancipationists of S. Paulo can well afford to treat with merited contempt such stupid innuendoes. Let S. Paulo decide on abolition; it is inevinble, and the sooner it is so considered, the better it will be for all concerned.

THE leaders of the planting interest of the province of Rio de Janeiro seem to have become uneasy under the energetic policy of S. Paulo relative to the emancipation question, and its concomitant, imthat the reduction of mining grants from for the vacant seat in the Senate. On conferences are held with the authorities migration. The daily press notice that

these.

and with a sugar expert, but an air o for the solution of the question, and it of people. Any vigorous attempt on the part of Economist, Oct. 22. mystery is thrown over these conferences that is in marked contrast with the publicity attending the same questions in the sister province. We have been informed that Sr. Belisario, the minister of finance, declared not very long ago, that once slavery was abolished in the province of Rio de Janeiro, the coffee production therein must be considered doomed to extinction. The inference is that immigrants are unsuited to the cultivation of coffee in the province of Rio de Janeiro, and the sugar expert's views are being taken as to how free labor may be profitably employed in the cultivation ol cane. Now, if it be considered that the sugar region of the province is low-lying, and within the tropics, while coffee requires a certain elevation for its production, the views of the minister of finance seem at least peculiar; if our immigrants cannot cultivate coffee in an almost temperate zone, there seems little probability of their existing in tropical swampy regions. The opinion seems to be contradicted by the experience of S. Paulo planters also, for otherwise the feverish anxiety apparent for attracting immigration is utterly inexplicable. To us it seems that the coffee planters of Rio are merely using another arm in their endeavour stem the inevitable emancipation of slavery in their province. They are not yet decided to accept the position that becomes daily and daily more appreciable; many of them are bankrupts now and all will shortly become so. We have already pointed out that the shareholders of the banks which have advanced money on estates and negroes, are perhaps more closely interested in the emancipation of the slaves, than the so-called owners of these. position into which the planters of Rio have been driven, despite their persistent and active resistence, is one from which there is no escape; their labor supply will be steadily decreasing and with this the value of their plantations, until nothing remains but the land alone, and this will belong to the banks. Assuming therefore that the planter is not an element in the argument, it remains to examine what steps should be taken by the shareholders of the banks to protect their interests which are scriously threatened by the present position of the labor question. The first and most apparent step needful is to rid themselves of such plantations as are being worked for the shareholders' account by representatives. This idea has been advocated by the Im migration society, but met with a decided rebuff from the directory of the principal banking institution. It appears to us there is no other step possible. If the plantations be divided among immigrants and mortgages taken for the payments, the position of the banks will certainly be much strengthened, for there is less risk in dividing a snm among twenty borrowers than loaning it to one only person, and the expenses of administration will be economized. The banks interested in Rio de Janeiro should be authorized to advance money for the attraction of immigrants, since the provincial financial affairs only permit of appropriating funds for the repairs to and construction of churches. Why should not the Bank of Brazil pay for immigrants' passages and, establishing these upon some of the numerous plantations which are already its property, in this manner seek to secure the interests of the shareholders confided to the care of its directory? A serious responsibility weighs on the directories of the various banks interested in mortgages, and the inertia shown thus far must be exchanged for a determined and active policy. Every day lost increases the difficulties of the situation, and the distrust of interested parties. The planters are helpless, the provincial treasury can do little, if anything even the very means of subsistence of thousands

remains with the shareholders of the banks, the to decide whether they will see the whole amount loaned on mortgages disappear from the assets of their institutions, or will insist upon steps being taken for the protection of their threatened interests.

BRAZILIAN FINANCES.

WHAT the Economist means by its leader, which we have copied in another column, appears to us to be, that it would be injudicious for Brazil to appeal to London immediately, for a loan. Periodically, the London market appears to "take stock" of the securities there dealt in, and the financial press of the capital of the world utters warnings to investors urging caution and circumspection. These warnings rarely seem to be observed.

We feel sure that were Brazil to appeal London, - always providing the Rothschilds are intermediaries-that a loan could be raised for a reasonable amount, say £10,000,000 without any serious difficulty; and it appears to us therefore that the Economist is preaching in the descrt.

That the unsatisfactory state of Brazilian financial affairs is attracting attention, which has been called by reports of diplomatic and consular representatives here, from the press abroad is certain, but we fear the efforts of this to inspire caution in the public mind will prove as futile, as has been the case on so many former occasions, and that the Brazilian authorities and a considerable number of foreigners resident in the empire, agree in our opinion is certain; although year after year passes with steady deficits, while there is no decrease in expenses nor increase in revenue, and while applications in London were formerly several years apart, it appears that they are likely to now become annual.

The loans of the central government at present quoted on the London Stock Exchange are, according to the Railway News as follows:

LO	in of	1863	_	41/2%		£.	619,900
	lo –	1865					4, 523, 500
ι	ю	1871		5%			2,728,300
ć	lo	1875		5%			
	lo			4 1/2 %	• •		4,627,700
	ło	10/9	•	4 /2 /0	• •		4,474,968
		- 007	_	4 1/2%	• •		4,427,800
C	lo	1980		5%		,,	6,431,000

£27, 833, 168

and with a new loan imminent, it would seem requisite that London should fix what is the amount of Brazil's "line", and have this notified without any hesitation to its rulers.

The inevitable reference to Brazil's natural resources appears in the Economist; but we have repeatedly pointed out that these resources are being discounted and rediscounted, and until it really appears that they are to be counted as a lactor in the situation, they should be disregarded. Mr. Armstrong, Consul General of the United States here, seems to have been instrumental in directly calling the attention of the London papers to Brazil. In his Report published by the State Department he says:

Overhurdened and stationary production can ofter but small rewards to useful labor. The consequence is, that a large number of persons are drawn away from such labor and induced to seek their fortunes in occupations that, far from being hencheial to the community, are absolutely baneful.

Lotteries spring up with lamentable rapidity, and in noxious abundance; the public departments are besieged by applicants for office, and immense pressure is used to obtain grants of subsidies and nonopolies. As the state absorbs the greater part of the profits of production, it is natural who wish to share those profits should seek them where they are to be found, that is, in the possession of the state. All this increasing the burden of the producers aggravates in its turn the very evils from which it results.

It is, of course, extremely difficult to remedy

the government to promote reform and retrench-ment would lead to such clamor and discontent that only a very strong ministry would be able to that only a very strong ministry would be and to avoid succumbing beneath their weight. It is not surprising then that there is a tendency to pro-crastinate, although every moment of delay in-creases the difficulties of the situation, and renders

treases the athenthes of the situation, and renders more and more gloomy the prospects of the country. But as I have already said, Brazil passesses was natural resources. Let us hope that these united to the patriotism of its people and the statemenship of its politicians will enable it to pass safely through the perils which now surround it.

It will be observed that Markets.

It will be observed that Mr. Armstrong also refers to the "natural resources" of the empire. In fact, these "natural resources" seem the only ray of light that dispassionate observers are enabled to distinguish among the clouds

Notwithstanding all the preceding, we have no doubt that a foreign loan can, and will, be negotiated, whenever this is decided upon by the Treasury here and Messrs Rothschild in Europe.

THE COFFEE EXCHANGE.

On the 22nd inst, the first meeting of the brokers was held to publicly offer coffee "futures" at the Exchange here. It appears that the worthy fossil known as the Junta Commercial decided that only in the ring heretofore consecrated to the stock-brokers could the meeting of the coffee brokers be held, and these, of course, were obliged to acquiesce in this decision.

Quite a respectable (as to numbers) attendance appeared to have a look at the "bulls and bears" cooped up in a fence about 12 to 15 feet in diameter, but these took the admiration with very creditable composure, for many of them are, as stock brokers, used to hearing their voices daily; some of the more legitimate representative of colfee did not look particularly happy, but ease will no doubt come with practice.

There was no great animation, as was to be expected at a début, but 500 bags were sold for December at 5\$750 per 10 kilos, or the equivalent of 8\$450 per arroba, New York No. 7, or Rio low Ordinary second. Of course there was no lack of scoffers who declared the sale to be "washed", and a looker-on, a factor-is reported to have expressed regret that he could not obtain the price for his stock. It would have been proper to enquire why he did not offer it.

We confess we are heartily glad that the ice has been broken and the coffee brokers safely through their "baptism of fire". That they are to meet with much opposition, and no little ridicule perhaps, seems pretty certain, but they must comfort themselves with the knowledge, that never has there been an innovation of any description in Rio commercial matters that has not met with opposition, from those whose interests or whose prejudices are attacked.

The success of the Exchange will depend to a great extent on the careful, honest and vigilant supervision of its directors and if this be conscientionaly given, we see no reason why the opposition of the dealers, who appear to be the leading scoffers, should prevent the Exchange from being as successful as such associations have been elsewhere. The members do not appear to expect such an amount of business here, as is seen in New York, or Havre, and therein they show common sense; for Rio has not the command of the funds necessary to furnish margins on transactions of hundreds of thousands of bags daily, but that a moderate business will ultimately result from this Exchange we believe, and we trust a few sarcastic or jocosc remarks will not dishearten the members.

Something must be done to equalize prices here with those in foreign markets, and we consider that the establishment of the Rio Coffee Exchange tends in that direction.

THE FINANCES OF BRAZIL.

ast week we directed attention to the finances of Brazil and gave some figures from a recent report of the American Consul General to the United States Government on the subject. figures have now been supplemented by the publication of a report on Brazilian finances that has heen forwarded by the British Minister at Rio de Janeiro Io Ilie Foreign Office. As we said last week, Brazilian Budgets in the past have presented little else than a long series of heavy deficits, and so far as can be seen, the future is not likely to show much change for the better. The fiscal year 1885-86 closed with a deficit of about £2,860,000, converting the milreis at par, and this, together with a heavy deficiency left over from the previous year, was met by fresh horrowing. In the current Budget, which, owing to a change in the date of the fiscal year, corers the eighteen months ending December 3t, 1887, the receipts are estimated at December 31, 1006 the receipt at \$\int_{25},866,000\$, leaving a deficit of \$\int_{3,123,000}\$. This will no doubt eatail a new loam, for, despite the loan of \$\int_{3,123,000}\$. £6,000,000 raised in London last year, the Brazil un Treasury appears to have been so necessitons in April last, that a credit of £2,000,000 had to

in April last, that a cream of April last, that a cream of April last, that a cream of April last, the obtained from European bankers.

The ever-recurring deficits which render necessity are the joint result. The erer-recurring debets which render necessary this continuums horrowing are the joint result of a perpetually increasing expenditure, and a revenue that facks elasticity. Of the revenue, 70 per cent, is derived from customs receipts, which have heen declining for some years past, although the tariff rates have been frequently increased. fact, the rates are now very high, and it seems as if Brazil, like some countries in Eurape, has raised her enstone duties to such a point that erery further advance is offset by the extent to which the foreign trade of the country is thereby curtailed. On the other hand, there does not seem much probability of any real reduction in the expenditure, even in the one direction where it might have been expected, vic: the railway guarantees. Too many of the lines possessing a government guarantee appear to have been huilt at the instigation of other motives than those of a commercial character, and hence they frequently traverse a country that has entailed high cost of traffic. And the way in which the Government has recently 'heckled' some of these companies is searcely likely to improve its eredit. One thing the Government appears to intend doing, in order to effect a saving in its expenditure, viz: to convert the internal debt into stock bearing a lower rate of interest, by the issue of a new 41/2 per eent, loan, which the hanks will be authorized to hold as security against the issue of notes. It may he doubted, however, whether the plan is likely to he successful, or whether it is advisable, embar-rassed as Brazil already is with an immense mass

of depreciated paper currency.

As regards the present debt of Brazil, this is stated in the report to have been as follows, at the the report to have been as follows, at the close of 1886.

External funded deht.....

Internal de 440,575,0008
Internal de 50,575,0008
do Boating tieht. 79,836,000
In dealing with the internal debt, it is rather difficult to know in what way it should be reduced to a sterling equivalent. It certainly seems rather fallacious to convert it at the current rate of exchange, for that means that in proportion as the credit of the nation diminishes, the burden of its debt is proportionately diminished; while, on the other hand, when its credit improves, the debt is increased. This is a that increased. This is evidently wrong, and pushed to a logical extreme, ends in absurdity. As a matter of fact, a fall in the rate of exchange inereases very considerably the burden of the ex-ternal debt, the interest on which is payable in gold, without rendering the internal deht any lighter. The best way, perhaps, to arrive at the amount of the deht is to capitalize the interest charge; and in doing this, it will be safe, we charge; and in roung this, it will be safe, we think, to assume that the average rate of interest paid is about 5 per cent. Taken in this way, the sterling equivalent for the delt given above comes to about 776,000,000. To this must be added 184.335.000\$ of paper currency, say \$20,000,000, which brings in the total to very neath the average of the page of the page of the same that the page of the pa which brings up the total to very nearly the amount we stated last week. This debt of £96,000,mint we stated last week. This debt of £99,000,000 is, however, allogether independent of the railway guarantees, which probably cost the Government three-quarters of a million per annum, and this, capitalized at 1 per cent.—the usual rate of the period of interest paid-represents a further capital sum of, say, £10,500,000. Altogether, the total debt and liabilities under capital gnarantees of the country must be equal to at least £105,000,000, country must be equal to at least £105,000,000, which is an immense sum for a country with only 12,000,000 inhabitants, of which the larger proportion are free or enslaved negroes.

It is true, of course, that the country possesses are all natural passesses.

great natural resources, which are at present only very partially developed. But, on the other hand,

it must also be remembered that much of Brazil has a purely tropical climate, which is unsuited for European labor. In consequence, the flow of enigration from Europe to Brazil is extremely small, although great streams of emigrants, especially from Italy, make their way to the more temperate River Plate region. As a result, labor in Brazil is usually either inefficient or costly. The more temperate southern provinces, San Paulo, Paraná, Rio Grande ilo Sul, etc., differ, of course, in many respects very materially, from the more tempical provinces, but this is in itself not unattended with some danger to the future. The inhabitants of Southern Brazil are much more energetic in their character than the more mixed and inert race occupying the more tropical provinces, while they are politically Republican, and are socially and commercially closely connected with Uruguay. It is possible, then, that before many years have passed, Brazil may have serious political difficulties to contend with, owing to the separatist tendency of the southern provinces, and she almost certainly will, after the fleath of the present Emperor. In the face in these facts, it is strange that Brazilian civil is a strange that Brazilian civil is a sociation of the Rothschilds with the finances of the country.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

- -From 10 to 20 fugitive slaves are daily passing by Cubatão, S. Paulo, towards Santos.
- -The Campinas, S. Paulo, press states that there are 13 plantations in that municipality, on which free men are alone employed.
- —The liberal cantidate for the vacant seat of a deputy from the 6th Rin de Janeiro district was elected on the t5th.
- —The October receipts at the Para custom house were 946,511\$522, against 865,346\$619 and 818,669\$136 for the same month in 1886 and 1885.
- —On the 9th 40 soldiers of the 14th regular, hattalion attacked a newspaper office at Bagé, Rio Grande do Sul, and destroyed all the stock Edifying very!
- The little legislative Sulons across the hay, at Praia Grande, made a fuss on the 15th and the liheral minority seceeded. Salaries will run on as usual.
- —A S. Paula provincial paper recently notices that a bride-groom fled on the eve of his wedding day. He had previously swindled his father-in-law that was to be.
- —At the Indian colony of Thereza Christina, province of Matto Grosso, there are 800 natives established, and 40 families had recently joined the colony Isabel.
- -1t is just as well to know that on the 16th the barharuns custom of poisoning stray thugs in S. Paulo was substituted by catching them in nets. The Yornal has a telegram to this effect.
- The carrying of the mails from the capital of the province of Goyaz to Uberalia, Minas Geraes, has recently been contracted for; it will cost the the post-office 14,000\$ µer annum.
- —A S. Paulo exchange states that it had seen the model of a rifled cannon, which it is claimed will fire 40 shots per minute. The inventor is an Italian whu will apply for a patent.
- -Arlyices from Maranguape, Ceará, published in Pernambuco on the 13th, state that a violent epitlemic of yellow fever, and of a very virulent character hail bruken out there.
- —On the 12th inst, the chief of pulice of the province of Pará resigned and was appointed to a judgeship in Rio Grande do Sul. There will be a nice little hill fur travelling expenses.
- —The inspector of public instruction in S. Paulo has been authorized to purchase 1,200 desks, 60 benches and 60 hoxes for carrying books, which are to cost 22,108\$.
- —Some Greek gypsies appeared in the suburbs of S. Paulo on the 14th, but the sub-delegate of police told them to get out within 24 hours. Greek gipsies?
- —The provincial legislature of Parahyba has authorized the president to expend up to 15,000\$ in the purchase of a history of the province by Dr. Maximinianu Lopes Machado. Let us hope it is worth the money.
- —At a meeting of the innnicipal chamber of S. Fidelis, Rio de Janerro, it was decided to offer a premium of 510\$\forall to the planter who produces the greatest quantity and hest quality of cotton in the
- —A letter addressed to a party living near Italiorally, province of Rio, was recently put into one of the street letter bixes in Praia Grande. It reached its destination open, and with a post-script of a blackguard description. The question is who is to blame for this violation of the mails, and it aposers the police are implicated.

- —On the t4th the slaves on a plantation near Uhá, Minas Geraes, revolted, and appeared to have killed three persons, whether slaves or employés of the master does not appear very clear.
- —A Rezentle, Rio the Janeiro, journal says a young man living in the municipality of Barbacena blew his brains out hecause he had a violent toothache. There is one fool less in the world.
- —Bahia papers of the 12th state that the cush box of the 16th battalion of regulars was robbed of 497\$, by huming a hole in the lith. An honorary captain arrested for an attempt at theft was suspected in be guilty of the robbery.
- —The Diario de Noticiar of the 19th says the detachment of troops (police) at Campos, Rio de Janeiro, has been refused credit by the shop-keepers and that it was necessary to send funds, that accounts might he paid in cash.
- —The sugar crop in the province of Parahyba is said to be very large, and the entries at the capital both by rail and pack-animals were free. This will be good news for the shareholders of the Cande d'Eu railway.
- —On the 23rd ulto, a Porto Alegre paper says some vagahonds drew designs on the walls of the house of Viscoude de Pelotas in pitch. The riffraff of Porto Alegre seem to belong to the conservative party.
- —A correspondent of the *Diaxio Mercantil*, S. Paulo, writing under thate of the 8th inst. states that there was a case of small-pox at Aragariguana, and that the cemetery was almost ready. The inference too clear.
- —On the 17th 102 Italian immigrants left here for the Grão Pará colony in the province of Sta. Cattarina. The colony is situated on lands belonging to the Princess Regent and already has over 2,000 inhabitants.
- —A telegram received here from S, Paulo on the 21st by the Gazela de Noticeas states that a band of fingitive slaves from the Rio Vente district had drowned two children that could no longer be carried with them. The slavery question becomes more and more grim.
- —On the 17th telegrams were received here amounting that a considerable delaleation had here discovered at the Maranhão post-office. The official implicated afterwards paid in the amount lacking. No mention is made as to whether he is to be prosecuted.
- —At the election of a senator from Rio de Janeiro on the roli inst., the 6th district gave 392 votes for the conservative candidate, and 240 for the liberal. On the 15th the election for a deputy from this district was held, when the liberal candidate received 764 votes and the conservative 743. This seems very peculiar.
- —A Casa Branca, S. Paulo, exchange furnishes us with a detailed account of a prize fight in which wamen were the performers, on the jubilee taly in London. The fight lasted six hours. The most curions part of the story is that our culleague does not state where he derived his information.
- —A judge in Campinas, S. Paulo, has recently decided that as the law considers a slave a thing, or chattel, the crime of giving him shelter falls under the category of that, where an object is found and not delivered to its owner. We are not able to say whether this is law, but it appears to be common sense.
- —In Sorocaha, S. Paulo, there are 8 public schools for hoys and 366 of these attend: 4 public schools for girls and 242 scholars. There are 5 private schools for hoys and 5 for girls, with 131 and 55 scholars respectively. The total number of children who are receiving a litterary etheation in the municipality is 794.
- —1f, as we have heard it charged, the late Desemhargalor Freitas at Pernambuco availed of his judicial position to defeat Sr. Portella, then the least the liberals of Pernambuco can dn, is to give a substancial proof of their acknowledgement to his family, which is reported to be in very stratened circumstances.
- —Accompanying the S. Paulo movement it would appear that Rio Grande do Sul is destroying party lines. At the dinner given Senator Silved Martins on the 12th, Greeks and Trojans seem to have been present. The president of the province, the bishop, the chief of pollee, etc., were guests, and the greatest harmony is said to have reined.
- rement.

 —The Germania published in S. Paulo on the 16th inst. calls our particular attention to a case, which we in turn refer to the authorities of the United States. Our colleague states that in July last the master of American bark lying in the port of Antonina, province of Paraná, after some dispute with two of the crew, used his revolver, killing one of the men and shooting the other in the thigh. The deal man was buried in unconsecrated ground close by the Bom Jesus church, and the local authorities seemed to have taken no steps in the matter. The name of the vessel is not given.

-At Taubaté, S. Paulo, within one month there were seven people killed by snake bites. Taubaté seems a good place for snakes.

- —The definitive census of the slave population in Pernambuco gives this at 41,122 all told, of which the official value is 27,619,235\$500.
- —In October the exports of matte from Paraná reached 1,389,898 kilos. of which 362,157 kilos, were sent to Montevuleo, 507,183 kilos, to Buenos Aires and 520,558 kilos. to Valparaiso.
- A telegram from the president of S. Paulo received here on the 22nd states that he had ordered a force of cavalry towards. It is to cut off a large number of lugitive slaves that had left the plantations about there.
- -The receipts of sugar and cotton for the month of October at Pernambuco were:

1887 1886
Sugar ... hags 240,487 191,783
Cotton ... , 23,692 34,725

- —In Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul, after a sharp discussion in the press, two editors fell out and one sent his secondis to the other. The question was musical, and probably the weapons chosen will be pianos.
- .—Telegrams received here on the 22nd state that the president of Park hall vetoed the laws giving 90 years privilege to the Alcohaçar railway; that imposing a load of 1,500,000\$ per annum on the province lor the purpose of attracting immigration through the same company, and also that granting 48,000\$ per annum subsidy to the company formed for the navigation of the Tocanius. The telegrams add that the assembly are much incensed at the action of the president and have telegraphed to the general government asking that he be dismissed.
- -The following transcribed in our daily papers is good enough to translated: The Dezent Dezembro of Corityha says that the prisoners in the jail at S. José dos Pinhaes, like good Catholics, asked, on a certain week-day, and obtained per mission to go to mass and escorted by a de ment of the local troops went to the church. After the religious ceremony, the poor prisoners were astonished to see that they were free to take any destination they chose, for the escort had disappeared. At first they believed that a miracle had occurred in their hehalf, produced by the fervest prayers they had offered to the Creator. They ound, however, this illusion at once dissipated for they found their guard dead drunk in a sho Considering then how greatly the authorities would be compromised, as these bad been so kind to them, were they to fly, they resolved to voluntarily return to jad. They did Understanding how inconvenien even more. would be to leave the peace preservers, in such a state, there to be exposed to the jokes of the pasers by, they picked up the soldiers and carried them to the guard-room at the jail, where they posted themselves as sentinels.

RAILROAD NOTES

- —The October traffic receipts of the Macahé and Campos railway were 127,027\$530. Expenses are not given.
- —On the 13th inst, the rails of the Mogyana company reached Jaguara, S. Paulo. Within eighteen months it is hoped the line up to Uheraha, Minas Geraes, will be working.
- —A Piracicaha paper says that there is a second class carriage on the Imana railway, S. Paulu, that has a hole in the side, and in this hole there is a hird's next. The rate of speed on the Ituana line must be prudigious, or the S. Paulo hirds are energetic to an extreme.
- —On the 12th inst. a contract was signed by the president of the province of Minas Geraes and Carlos Euler Jr. and Raymunda da Gosta Maya for the construction of the Sapucally railway and the navigation of the river of this name. The province guarantees 7 per cent. on a maximum capital of 6,000,000\$. This line is to connect the Mogyana line with the Minas and Rio and in this manner with the D. Pedro II railway.
- —On the 17th the minister of agriculture addressed a very sharp note to the fiscal engineer of the D. Thereza Christina railway, relative to the delay in completing the regains necessary after the flooting of the line some three months ago. The minister says: "There being no basis for the application which the company made to the government on the 19th September asking a guarantee of interest on the additional capital requisite to make the repairs on the road, and the stated facts showing irregular proceedings on its part, I order you to have stated to the company, that, if, within the fixed period of three months from the late of your communication. traffic without break be not established on the whole line the government will suspend the interest guarantee the company enjoys, and will repair the road at the company's expense."

—On the 28th inst, the railway from the Lorena central sugar factory to the foot of the Quehra-Cangalho mountains, in the province of S. Paulo, is to be inaugurated.

LOCAL NOTES

-No less than three Prioces arrived here on the 16th, and strange to say, they all brought coal.

—It has been decided that the supreme penality fur the crime of bigamy is to have two mothersin-law.

-Within a fortnight some 200 recruits for the regular army arrived here from the northern provinces.

- —A telegram from Buenos Aires dated on the 17th states that duties on exports were abolished there; the law to take effect from January next,
- -Pasteur has asked for and received permission to place a marble bust of H. M. the Emperor in the hall of honor of his anti-hydrophobic institute.
- —The live models who posed at the orders of the native Raphaels of our Academy of Fine Aris are to receive 840%. Is there too much money in the country?
- —The Diario de Noticias has a section called "our correspondence." It appears to be the very satisfactory means of acknowledging the receipt of subscriptions.
- —If you wish to make Russian leather, the Diano de Notacias of the 16th will inform you. To wear it out, there is a story of the battle of Inkerman that explains the theory.
- —The si ocial delegate of one of our daily colleagues near the Emperor's person during his trip to Europe is curiously silent since his return. The calm hefore the storm, perhaps.
- —Some of our cheerful friends, the capeciras, paid a visit to their colleagues who are in the "jug" on the 15th, and, the visit over, created a great disturbance at the very gates of the jail.
- —The Havas agency is to have the ahatement of 20 µer cent. allowed press telegrams passing over the government lines. It appears to us that the agency should µay 20 per cent. additional.
- —On the 14th inst. a thaily colleague announce that the Chicago socialists would be defended by Gen. Butler in the United States Supreme Court Poor follows! they required no defender at thind date.
- —Havas telegrams dated on the 17th from Paris state that Lesseps, *le grand Français*, is to raise lunds for the Panamá canal by means of a lottery. The scheme has partaken of this character from the first
- —On the 14th the first bolt of a new steamer for the Principe de Grão Pará railway was driven. The steamer is to be called *Dr. Coutinho*, in honor of the president of the company, and will carry passengers.
- —The allum offered by a grateful commerce to Sr. Francisco Belizario Soares ile Souza, minister of finance, and financial evangelist, was presented to him on the 20th; the anniversary of his election to the Senate,
- —The Gazeta de Noticias of the 19th mentioned a report that a high officer of the navy is to receive 10,001% for travelling expenses upon the occasion of his trip to Europe. It is only another addition to the deficit, but the officer has since desied its currectness.
- —Evil tongues say that the Princess Regent expressed anything but delight on her recent visit to the Academy of Fine Arts, when she examined the pictures painted to obtain the premium of a trip to Europe.
- —On the 16th inst, the minister of empire declared to the port sanitary authorities that owing to the appearance of cholera in Chili, vessels from the ports of that republic are to be subjected to eight tlays quarantine.
- —On the 16th there was a meeting of Rio de Janeiro planters held here, to combine on measures tending to the emancipation of slaves. It seems a pity that the share-holders of the Bank of Brazil were not represented.
- —The Havas agency has been denounced to the minister of agriculture for working in the empire without permission. There are scoffers who say that it would make little difference were the agency forhidden to work altugether.
- —Decree 9,799 slated on the 5th inst. prorogues the contract with the United States and Brazil Mail Steamship company up to 13th November 1897. The steamers are to proceed to Santos and the subsihy is 190,000\$ µer annum.
- —What object can the Jornal have in publishing the list of filth that Paris consumes in its meat and drink? It makes a reader nervous, and produces an uneasy ...ling that perhaps nearer home the same little games are heing played by butchers, hakers, who dealers, etc.

-On the 19th the Princess Regent received the Papal Internuncio, when he delivered his cre

-Telegrams dated on the 22nd from Santiagon Chili, give for the preceding 24 hours 58 new cases of cholera, and 57 deaths.

-The authorities cannot find funds to give the Imperial Chapel a coat of white-wash, but they have just found 1,000\$ to buy a harmonium.

-Up to the 19th the amount raised here for the celebration of the Papal Jubilee reached 16,000\$, and yet it is claimed there is no money in Rio.

The first trial for arson under the recent law was before the jury on the 21st and the accused was aquitted; whereupon the spectators applanded.

-The Diario de Noticias says there recently died at Bergen-op-Zoom a prince, who was an officer of infantery in the Dutch navy. No wonder

-O Pauz of the 20th mentions a rumor that Sr. il Atri who recently visited the country in the interest of sundry Italian journals has been appointed an immigration agent in Europe with a salary of €30 per month.

-The doctors are decided that un-hoiled water will give one the cholern, and un-builed milk, the typhoid fever. The next discovery will be that un-boiled missionary is not wholesome for cannibals.

-O Paiz is perhaps the best advertized news-paper in Brazil. Whole columns are devoted to making known the evil ways of the paper, and if does not cost the proprietors um vintem; except that part falling on them through taxes.

—In S. Paulo when a foreigner asks to be natur-—In 5. Paulo when a foreigner asks to be naturalized, the president of the province replies, como requer; in Rio de Janeiro the answer is; seja naturalizado. One menns; "certanly," the other; "yes; and be d-d."

-A telegram received here by the Gazeta de Noticias on the 22nd from Rio Novo, Minas Geraes, states that on the 21st a Portuguese had been murdered there by regular troops and police— to-morrow it will be contradicted by the authorities.

-The Catalle Mendés epidemic continues to rage both in the city and provinces. Fortunately the small-pox seems decreasing. Were the two to attack the empire at one and the same time with virulence, there is no saying what the result

-An Italian music-teacher was tried here before the jury on the 22nd for shooting a Baron, with whom he had had some financial difficulties. The Baron was not killed and the accused was acquitted, the jury deciding that he committed the crime from a irresistable force.

-There was a pretty sight at the fiscal department of the ministry of war on the 21st. One of the superior clerks celebrated his birthday, or the anniversary of his vaccination, or something, so when he arrived in the morning the other clerks threw flowers all over him.

On the 20th Visconde de Figneiredo, president of the Banco Internacional, gave a banquet and ball in celebration of his birthday. And on the same day a committee presented the album offered by the conservative commerce of Rin de Janeiro to Sr. Fiancisco Belisario de Souza, minister of

-The difficulty in France over the disgraceful decoration business seems to have heen extremely grateful to a defender of the Cotegipe cabinet in the stipendiary columns of the Journal. He says; the republic is on the eye of disappearing in the wave of unbridled degradation and corruption. These are pretty words and night be applied nearer home than France.

-We have no reason to doubt the assertion French scientist that the planet Venus has no satellites, and consequently the nights there are very dark, but we also see it stated in the corres-pondence of a daily journal here, that the planet is visible with the naked eye in broad daylight at Pernambuco. Perhaps the inhabitants have organized a pleasure trip after a satellite, or two.

—Among the fine poked at the "bulls and bears" when coming out of the "ring" on the 22nd, the following is the product of a gentleman who is old following is the product of a gentleman wino is out enough to kniw better; "Do you see"—? stys he, allinding to a well known stock-briker who is also a coffee exchange broker; "See how he is rushing off to change his clothes, that he may appear on the Stock Exchange at half-past two, in a new character!"

-A somewhat acrimonious discussion has arisen between the Gazeta de Noticias and the sanitary tespector of the port, who wants the chair at the Medical School vacant by the death of Barão de Torres Honem. The inspector complains that the press have never appreciated the many sacrifices he has made in his ardnous employment. One of the most marked services of the inspector was the concodion of a gorgeous uniform for the port medical officials.

-On the 16th the police arrested a German who is accused of counterfeiting government and Bank of Brazil notes. He was formerly employed at the mint, and declares his acrest is due to the enmity of the director of this institution.

-On the 8th inst. the minister of war requested The Treasary to pay 20,000\$ on account of the sum of 26,000\$, at which price the construction of a gasometer and the piping necessary for the illumination of Fort Sta. Cruz had been contracted for.

-Sr. d'Atri, the Italian writer, who made such a noise among the natives upon his arrival here, returned to Europe on the 14th. There does not appear to have been any manifestation, and Sr. d'Atri's work on Brazil will be as interesting as that of Sr. Ramalho Ortigão.

-O Paiz on the 16th states that 3,000 children had died in Vienna, within a year, from starvation. Let our immigration bureau send an emissary to Austria. It is just a trifle monotonous to be pointing out on what, and where the Immigration society may expend its energy.

-A New Yorker was recently arrested for trying to kill an organ-grimler, who annoyed him every day. Murally it is no doubt wrong to kill organ grinders; but we believe any conscientions jury would, in case of such an offense, bring in a verdict of justifiable homicide.

-We have received a kind invitation from the directory of the "Sociedade Central de Immigração" to a modest lauch in celebration of the fourth anniversary of its inauguration, the 17th inst.

Although we could not be present on the occasion, our best wishes are always with the "Sociedade."

—The unconsciounble manner in which Brazilian mammas are getting up their children now, requires the intervention of the sprightly tashion spy of the Diario. The poor little kids are turned out with head gear that renders them uncomfortably like our pre-historical ancestors, the quadrumana; at least such of these as we are accustomed to see in attendance on hand organs,

-Our blessed "Centro de Lavoura e Com mercion on the t8th ulta, writes a powerful despatch to the minister of agriculture anent the export of coffee in the hull. It will rain those interested in coffee cleaning; it will serve as a substitute, these coffee hulls, for the bean and altogether the export of coffee in the hall had hetter be shut down on,

-The "Hospital Evangelica" was organized or the 8th inst. The association formed for its management elected the following officers; Rev. Dr. Gruell, president; Rev. W. Baghy, vice-president; Antonio Trajano, 1st secretary; Candido Mesquita, 2nd secretary; Rev. J. M. Kyle, treasurer and Couto Soares, procumator. There are 12 members of the managing committee.

COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, November 231d, 1887. Par value of the Brazilian mil teis (18200), golil 97 il.

do do lo lo in U. S.

coin at \$4 8 | per £1 stg. \$4 45 CIS.

do \$1.00 (U. S. coin) Brazilian gold. ... 1\$237

do of £1 stg. in Brazilian gold. ... 1\$237

do of £2 stg. in Brazilian gold. ... 2254 il.

Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (paper) ... 248 is.guldido do do in U. S.

coun ni \$1 80 per £1 stg. ... 45 75 CIS.

Value of \$1.00 [\$4.80 per £1 stg. ... 2186

Value of £1 sterling , , 10\$492 Par value of the Brazilian mil reis (1\$000), gold 27 d. do do do de in U.S.

EXCHANGE.

November 14.—Official rates at the banks were 22½ on London, 417—418 on Paris and 517 on Hamlung at 90 dy; 2\$200 on New York at sight. The manket was quiet with bank sterling reported at the extremes of 22½—22½, and connercial quoted at 22 3516—22 116. Sovereigns closed with buyers at at 10\$570, sellens at 10\$6000.

With unject at at 105271, senters at magnetic multiple ideign, business was reported in hank sterling at 21\(\frac{1}{2}\)-22\(\frac{1}{2}\), and from second hands at 21\(\frac{1}{2}\)-12\(\frac{1}{2}\), and considering was excount hands at 21\(\frac{1}{2}\)-12\(\frac{1}{2}\), and clusted with lunyers.

Sovenigns soil at 10\(\frac{1}{2}\), and clusted with lunyers

—412. Sovereigns soil at 105563, and clinsed with lunyers at 105563, edites at 105590. November 16.—Rotes at the hanks were advanced to 22% on Landon, 415 on Parisa and 514—515 and Hanhung at 50 digst 25/190 on New York at sight. Business was reported at 221516—23 in bank sterling, letter form second hands, and at the extremes of 23—231 for normatorial. Sovereigns closed with huyers at 105320, sellens at 105520.

November 18.—Official lates are unchanged and little doing Brokers reported husiness in lank sterling at 22%—2215116, and at 23—23116 from second hands. Commercial sterling

and it 23—23 116 from second hands. Commercial stelling was quoted at the extremes of 23—23 1/4. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 108550, sellers at 108540.

November 19—No change in official rates at the hank, and the market not quite so strong. A small business was doing in bank sterling at 22%—22 1516, and commercial was quoted at 23—23 11/6. Bank frames 414 and commercial 410. Sovereigns sold at 108500, closing with buyers at 108520, sellers at 108540

November 21 —Rates at the banks were yet 22% on London, 415 on Paris and 544—515 on Hambing at 90 dist 28190 on New York a sight. There was very little sloing, with bank sterling reported at 29 1916 and commencial 23-23 116. On Paris bank was quoted at 414 and commencial france. at 410, Sovereigns closed with largers at 108530, sellers at 108560.

sellers at 10-8500.

Nivember 22.—No change in posted rates and very little dung. Bank sterling was reputed at 22%—22.1516, and commercial was quoted at 22.516, 23, 23.116, but the first rate is said to have been under exceptional conditions. Sovereigns chool with bayers at 10\\$300, sellers at 20\\$600.

November 23 .- Only one of the banks is willing to draw a 22/15/16 on London, the others name 22%. The market is reported steady and commercial sterling is sproted for lansiness at 23.

—On the 19th 572,000\$ of the 1868 6 per cent gold lo were sold at 120 per cent. It is reported that the proces of this sale are to leave the country.

-Even the Pall Mall Gazette, generally occurred less

Exem the Full Math Gazette, generally occupied uses with focigin finances that loot prestions, his is stone to those at Brazilian finances in its issue of the 21st alto.

—The committee appointed to study the proposal reform of the statutes of the Bank of Brazil on the part of the share-holters is composed of Conted ed. S. Salvadou de Mattosinhos, Bario de Andrahy and Br. Jouppin da Pouscea Guimania.

Bariio de Andaraby and Sr. Joaquim da l'onseca Guimanies.

—Mt. E. H. Walker, for many years statisticium of the New York Produce Exchange, has juined the epitorial staff of Bradstrager's, the well-known commercial and financial newspaper published in New York, to which the will give his exclusive services. Mr. Walker is perhaps the best-informed man in the United States on the statistics of grain, flour, provisions, live stock and kindreal hanes. He is the author of the only complete records of this kind in that constry, and the inventor of the "visible" grain snapity statement. With his oil, in addition to the original work in that direction which Bradstrager's has done and has projected, that Journal must become indispensable in all interested in those subjects.

NATIVE OF STORYS AND SITABLE

	SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARMS,		
N	Tovember 14.		
5	Five per cent apolices	973 000	
15	no 17th	1175 000	
5	Leopoldina R.R.	110 000	
254	do subs	6 500	
1 7	Carris Urhamos tramputy	272 000	
20	Brazileira de Navegação	255 000	
6	Fidelidade Insce	180 noo	
305	hyp. notes Banea C. Real the Brazil [60a]	70 On	
3003	nyte mices rames of real to this if a til	/" .11	ļ
1	Vovember 15.		ĺ
26	Pive per cent apolices	075 000	l
400\$	ilo	97 0	l
200\$	ılo	ŋ9 %	l
1,000	Sovereigns	m 56o	l
50	Banca Delcredere	165 000	
25	Banco Internacional,	2n8 000	l
25	ılo 2 series	38 000	
glia	ileh, Sorocahann R.R. 100\$	63 °	
10	Brazilena de Navegação	255 000	
6	Garantia Insce	i tia ona	1
16	hyp. nates Banco Preilial	671/2 %	ı
838	hyp, notes Banco C. Real do Brazil [6%]	7º %	ł
7	Vovember 16.		ı
17	Five per cent, apolices	972 000	1
141	do	971 000]
32	10	975 000	l
700\$	do	97 %	l
6	Banco do Brazil	245 000	l
20	Banco Commercial	235 000	l
2	Banco Internacional	207 000	L
.32	deb. Leopolilina R.R. 200\$	165 000	Ľ
100	, Sorocahana R.R. 100\$	63 %	Ľ
70	hyp, notes Banco Predial	671/2 %	Ľ
2	Vavember 17.		ľ
28	Five per cent applices	973 000	Ŀ
70	ılo	975 000	l
240	Banco do Brazil	240 000	1
go	do	241 000	١
30	Banco Industrial	162 000	l
77	Banco Internacional	208 000	١.
14	Bauco Rural	288 500	ľ
50	deh, Leopolilina R.R. £50	550 000	1
2	,, Oeste de Minns . ,	175 000	Г
190	Binzileira de Navegação	255 000	1
10	deh. Arioio dos Ratos coal	60 110	П
108	hyp, notes Banco C. Real ilo Biaril [gold 5%]		ı
	[gold 5711]	93 000	ŀ
1	November 18.		
3	Five per cent. apolices	975 000	
10	do	978 000	
37	do	9811 000	1
1,600\$	do	1)61/2 %	1
59	Banco do Brazil	2 (8 000	ı
50	Banco ilo Commercio, 3 series	215 000 208 000	N
75	Banco Internacional	38 000	ı
50 65	Leopoliina R.R.	38 000 109 000	1
30	do	119 000	1

103	Typ, notes fames C. Item no fames	
	[gold 59h]	93 000
N	ovember 18.	
3	Five per cent. apolices	975 000
10	do	978 000
37	do	9811 000
ioo\$	do	1)61/2 %
59	Banco do Brazil	218 000
50	Banco ilo Commercio, 3 series	215 000
75	Banco Internacional	208 000
50	do z series	38 000
65	Leopoldina R.R.,	109 000
30	do	110 000
150	Sorocabana R. R	yo oon
100	deh. do 100\$	63 %ii
ótto	S. Christovão tramway	255 000
бо	Biazileira de Navegação	255 000
100	Vigilancia Insce	1) 000
14	hyp. notes Banco Piedial	673/ 9n
ī	November 19.	
7	Five per cent. apolices	979 000
80	do	980 000
500\$	dn	488 500
2,000	\$ Gold Loan, 1868, 610	120 %
coo	Sovereigns	10 500
20	Banco do Commercio 3 series	215 000
50	Banco Delciedere	166 000
50	Grão Pará R.R. subs	15 000
112	deb, do 6½ %	97 ¹¹ a
28	, S, Ivahel do Rio Pieto 200\$	191 000
25	Jardim Botanico tramway	128 000
50	Vigilancia Insce	9 000
30	Docas D. Pedio II	110 000

170	hyp, notes	Banco C.	Real do Brazil (6%)	72 0
70		de	[gold 50/0]	93 000
50	10	ilo	do	1)4 000
N	November 2	1.		
1	Five per ce	m, apolice	h	978 000
468	ıla			980 000
100	Banco ilo			238 500
4	rleh, Oeste	de Minas	R R	175 000
300			. 100\$	63 00
419	hyp. notes	Вапсо С.	Real do Brazil [6%]	72 00
N	November 22			
3	Fire per ce	nt. apolice	·s	977 000
18	rlo			978 000
55	do			980 000
36	Gold Loan,	1868, 69n		1830 090
Iou	Banco ilo C	Commercial	, 2 series	106 000
75	Banco Inte	rnacional		268 500
50				34 000
320			edial	67!4 9n
20		ılo		68 11,

DAILY COFFEREREPORTS.

Rin Assuciação Commercial daily cablegram to New York garding position and quotations of the Coffee market.

	Nov. 15	Nov. 16	Nov 17	Nov. 16 Nov 17 Nov. 18 Nov. 19 Nov 21 Nov. 22 Nov. 23	Nov. 19	Nov 21	Nov. 22	Nov. 23
Stock this morning, bags	353,000	352,000	351,000	343,000	335,000	241,000	542,000	329,000
Receipts yesterday, bags	3,000	3,000	6,000	6,000	4,000	12,000 7	7,000	5,000
do Santos	7,000	4.000	7,000	5.000	4,000	2,000	6,000	7,000
Shipments for United States, bags	1,000	3,000	3,000	11,000	7,000	ı	4,000	12,000
State of the market	sready-	steady	steady †	steady t	firm	firm	firm	steady
Exchange on London, private	23 d	53	23	231/6	231/3	231/5	23%	251/8
Steamer freight U. States	40 6	400	400	204	40 €	40 €	40 €	2 04
Prices: Regular 1st, per 10 kilos expenses	7:\$300	7,300	7,300	7,300	7.300	7,300	7,300	7,300
and freight by sreamer	2 9111 B	iš riliė	grlrt gr	18 11/16	ığıılığı	18 17[16	gilir gi	9111181
do Good and, per ro kilos expenses	6\$300	6,500	6,300	€,500	6,500	6.300	6, 500	6,300
and freight by steamer	2911€1	16 15 16 c 16 15 16 16 15 16	16 15[16	16 15[16	16 15/16	16 15116	16 15[16	grlft 91
"Receipts for 2 days. On the 16th: 90,000 bags sold for shipment. Advancing.	hipment.	Advancing	**					

WEEKLY SUMMARY.

November 19th.
Sales for United States throng the week, 29,000 bags
Sales for Europe etc do ilo 19,000 ii
Sailing clearances for the United States 8,000
Steamer clearances (1) 25,000
Clearances for Europe and elsewhere 18,000
Freights by steamer 40 c & 500
ito sail
Steamers loading for United States 3
Stock in 1st hands 220,000 largs
_
Stock at Sanros this morning, est and and hamls 365,000 bags
Receipts during week to 18th Nov 33,000
Sales for United States during week 2,000
do Europe do 8,000
Shipments to United States do
rla Kinope ila 10,000 ,,
Market quiet: Good Average 7\$000
Steamers Tombing for United States

MARKET REPORT

Rio de Janeiro, 23rd November, 1887,

Exports.

Exports.

Coffge, -The business we reported in our last must have been much more impointed than we were led to believe, for steamer room has been in demand and tastes for the United States have been autoanced under this demand; probably there are 50,000-60,000 hays coffee to be shipped, beyond what the American steamer is taking. Under the teneval of business our number that been steady since the 1th, and holders oppear in cansider that present prices are about 'hard pan'; there has been less movement during the last few lays, but receipts continue so moderate that were any demand to set in holders here might now be justified in asking in their nore money. Receipts ngain show a slight decrease, but not even the weather one he charged with this. Perhaps few offse crops have been so favored by weather as has been the 1888-50 crop; min appeared at the right moment, and fail weather scens to have set in to rigen and develop ine first. The only question scens to be how much can be marketted.

The shipments as reported since our last have been:

The shipments as reported since our last have been:

45,520 hags for the United States 18,067 ... Emone Emope Cape of Good Hope 3,000 5,082 Elsewhere 71,669 bags.

II s - tertreformenties	CONTRACTOR	Distance triple	custos) infestivement dits per		ng in specifical phil	and a dispersion
•						
6						
For the same time amount to: 68,579 bag 18,394 in. 1,279	gs for the gs, ed fai th ork Amer Big s Aust str aucan I' g Ger st Fr s atal Br in past har	United Europe Cape of Elsewhole Same point of the All tr Tyck and str American Term ar Term ar Term tr La F k Sabre e days 1 es for t	States Good erc Good erc Arabical Ar	Hape	1 5,42	6ags. 8,000 24,966 6,600 1,500 1,700 6,366 3,303
inga		2,500 p	or III 18 or or 18	885		
	,	2,228 ,	o o 1	884 883		
11	2		n n E	882		
Brokers' quidatio			ivere;	501		rrabu.
Superior. Good first. Regular first. Ordinary first. Good second. Ordinary second. Capitania. Escolla. The stoch, us	reported	7 490 7 220 6 870 6 470 5 440 1101 4 900 by the l	- 7 350 - 7 140 - 6 670 - 6 260 піна! - 5 170 Іпокеть,	11 10 10 9 8	100- 400- 000- 1/01111	11 200 10 800 10 500 1 800 9 200 null 7 600
estimated to be 329	1330,00 essels lon			ıł.		
New York do do do do ho Baltimore New Orleans Southampton Hamlung Cape Tourn	Nr str /	Ialley . Tosse r Finou c Comele Ellian Compu	eu		75,0 96,0 11,0 6,0 17,0	oorr ioo soo soo soo soo
DAILY RE	CEHT	SAND	SHIP	 NEN	TS (
COFF	YK AT	R10 D	K JAI	VEIK	· O.	·
Average pice Ordinary 1st per archa do Good and do Exchange on London	Clearances	Total Shipments bags	Cape.	Shipments U. States	Receipts Dags	l o
10,400 9,600 23 40 c	354,000	3,834	: 500	I.334	5,226	Nov. 14

N B.—We have somewhat modified this table to accord this the notes furnished us. The clearances show the number of bags on which duties are paid daily at our custom house.

Imports.

There have been very considerable arrivals of nearly all the articles we quote. Some 20,000 bits, of Flour have come in almost simultaneously, but there appears to have been a fair movement, and while some grades are quoted rather lover, holders are firm. Of pine we have received two cargoes of Pitch, both of which are on order; two considerable stipments of White and three cargoes of Swedish. Some 6,000 cases of Kenoster have arrived and Lard has also 6,000 cnast of Keinsente have aniwed and Lard has also come in freely; both of these atticles show a better tone. In Codifish, the only earge arrived has not been sold, but three cangoes destined to our market have been taken fa the north, and the maket here is firm. Of Codi the receipts have been very considerable.

Flour - Receipts since our last i	cpart l	iave be	een ;	
D. Pedro II, from Baltimore:				
Castilla	2,000	lals.		
Silver Spring	1,250			
Crystal	550			
Codmus				
Mt Vernov	500	σ^{\perp}		
			4,8no le	ıls.
Grey Eagle, do:				
Codoms	2,000	bils.		
Castilla	1,250	σ		
Crystal	1,000	11		
	_		4,250	o
Adda J . Renurr, Ao:				
λlt, Veημου	1,450	hrls		
Castilla	1,300			
Cadams	1,100	"		
Chesmeake				
Crystal	600	0	5,150	
			11.30	"
Finance, from United States:				
Gallego				
Mighty Dollar	250	e	1,250	
			11-30	16
Pernamburs, from River Plate:				
3,500 bags			1,750	o

4,63r bngs 3,378 " Constraise: River Plate, (80 bags,... Trieste,.... 20,789 Juls

Sales and withdrawals for the same period are about 10,00 and stock in first hamls is estimated to be:

12,000 lals. American 1,000 n Trieste 33,000 ln/s.

Augustinii vare i	
Trieste,	14/1000-14/500
Rickennool est	74 500-15 000
alice and	13 000-13 500
Baltimore 181	14 500-15 000
तेल 20ले	13 750-14 000
Western & Int.	13 500-14 500
Chih	monual
River Plate	11 00012 500
New Zenlanzl	nermaal
City Mills	12 500-15 600

Pitah Pirro. — Receipts are 343,865 feet per Ahloo ioni Pasengoula and 597,715 feet per Hilperbor from Bruns-rick; the first comes to the Ham will building bere, and the after to a dealer. Brokers quote at $32\frac{8}{3} \approx (-2)\frac{8}{3} \cos \rho$ jet doz.

White Piria,— Receips me 44,767 feet per LiThin int 118,357 feet per Story Clark, from New Vark. The aner rose said at 100—113 rs. per fron, the latter has only ist arrived. The market is supplied and reak.

Spruce Pine .- Nathing whatever to report

Spread First.—running wanterer to report
run Skeleften, 571 haz, per Ginns from Meinel and 763 iloz,
ser Radelphine Furn hard from Westerwick. The first mas
ald an private terms, the others are reported to hen order,
hukers mote red heab at 315-00-0-565000 per due as to
multiy und assortment, and white at 265000—27\$0007 market

Kerosene.-The Stary Clark brings 6,000 cases from iv Yark. Brokers continue quotations at 6\$200 per case

num report the number steady.

Lar vi.—Receipts are exployers by the Componero. As a poet.

Defort I and 1,50 per. Adda T. Bramer, from Baltimore, and poet. See per. Prante from New York. The market is rather funct and me may quote invoices at 145 rs. et l.

		Dominisu	Irom Cordiff
			alo
			do
			rio da
	11		
1,582	0		alie
1,777			nto.
1,065	0	St. Unicent	the
2,048		Prince Lonir	rln
2,101		Enter prise	ılo
100		Chen	da
2,214			
126	17	Graver	<i>i</i> lo
1,312	0	Hecla	do
1,900		Senator Weber	do
900		Srqm-1	from Swaizsea
LODE		Ermin	do
768		Bellis	from Newcastle
458		Ino	do
		Lancashire	do
		Crown Prince	from Newport
		Eainburgh	do
			do
			from Blyth
			from Leith
			from Grangemonth
			from Antwerp
winci	Connes	to nemers and comp	JAIL/ICS:
	1,129 905 976 1,582 2,045 2,101 1,005 2,214 126 1,312 1,012 458 4,677 1,604 2,148 4,58 1,677 2,148 4,58 4,677 2,148 4,58 4,677 4,634 4,644 4,74 4,74 4,74 4,74 4,74 4,74 4,	1,129 1 905 1 976 1 1,1582 1 1,1582 1 1,1582 1 1,1582 1 1,1077 1 1,1085 1 1,214 1 1,215 1 1,000 1 1,1312 1 1,000 1 1,0	1,109

Cement .- No receipts reported and quotations

Hice.—Receipts are of little impuritance, and quotat from dealers continue to be \$\$800--9\$200 per bag.

Rosin.—Receipts are some 80 brls, from the United States, and brokers still quote at 5\$800—10\$000 as to quality and iveight.

Turpentine .- No receipts and nothing of interest to

Brain.—Receipts nil, and prices are higher, viz: 2\$600 2\$600 per bag.

Hay.—Receipts are 2,484 bales per Ontario from Rosario to dealers. Quotations are unchanged at 67---72 rs. per kilogramme.

Indian Corn .- Receipts have been 14,318 bags from the River Plate. The market is easier at 3\$800-1\$200

per ong.

Codffsh.—Receipts are 2,303 packages per Lord Duffus
from Gaspe, via Pennambuco, which are not yet reported
sold. The unkert firm and we may quote tubs at 175000—
2\$500, and cases at 185000—205000.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

NOVEMBER 14 BALTHOOR — Pr bk Campanero; 271 tous; Kichne; 64 ds; sundries to Phipps Brothers & Co.

CARDITF—Br bk Dandnier, 1255 tous; Rowland; 60 ds; coal to Wilson Sons & Co.

NOV. 15

NEW YORK—Amet lik Lillian; 587 tons; Wiley; 58 ds, pine to order.

CARDIEF—It lik Relocative; 762 tons; Jeffry; 56 ds; coal to Morriero, Hime & Co.

—Nor lik Nov. 382 tous; Steinert, 68 ds; coal to Mes-segeries Maritimes.
—Nor bk Agantyr; 644 tous; Holower; 68 ds; coal to Wison Sous & Co.

Swansha - Bi lik Ernouia, 630 tons; Davies, 55 ds; coal to order.

Newcastle-Nor bk Belln; 522 tons; Christofersen; 75 ds; coal to Walter. Hime & Co.

coal to Walter, Hime & Co.

Nawporer—Nor ble Crossus Prince; 987; tons; Wellerson; 68 ds; coal to D. Pedro II milivay.
Actrusings—Nor ling Zepher; 296 tons; Christimisen; 66 ds; simidies to Ed. Peebet & Co.
—Nor lik Angast Leider; 511 tons; Olsen; 66 ds; sundries to Laureys & Co.

Rosanto—Hr bis Ontorio; 825 tons; Himton; 32 ds; hay to J de Soura & Co.

NOV. 16.

CARDIFF.—Nor lik Prince Arthur; 924 tons; Motch; 68 ds; cual to Behmro Rodrigues & Co. Br lik Prince Rupert; cz68 tons; O'Malley; 69 ds; coal to Wilson Saus & Cu.

coal to Wilson Sams, R. Ch.

— The lik, N., U'incent; 1377 tones, Brance, 61 ile; coal to Wilson Some, S. Co.

— In Alin Pritter Louis; 1333 tones, Page; 56 ile; coal to Leven Page; 56 ile; coal to Bellmin Rodnigues, R. Co.

Leven — No. Be, Shiplet, 208 tones, Tournsen; 79 ile; coal to Bellmin Rodnigues, R. Co.

Leven — No. Be, Shiplet, 208 tones, Tournsen; 95 ile; coal to Bellmin Rodnigues, R. Co.

WKETERWING, Cork In. Rev. 14 ile; 10.

Belmic Rodingues & Co.

Westerburg.—Cer by Rudalphine Buschurd; 277 tons;
Dude; go ds pine to C. W. Cross & Co.

Sermetian—Nor hig Ryme; 282 fairs: Streament 118 dst pine
to C. W. Gross & Co.

Menui—Nor hig Gona; 26 tons; Abrahamsen; 76 ds; pine
to C. W. Gross & Co.

Orontro—Port lig Ellia; 201 tons; Silva; 89 ds; sundries to order.

NOV. 17-

PASCAROHA—Russ lik złuzio; 435 tops; Grandalił; 92 ds; pine to order. Newcastru—Nor lik Ino; 337 tons; Johansen; 65 ds; coal to João Concia Pacheco & Co.

NOV. 18,

Carding—Nor lik Enterprise; 1461 tons; Guizlersen; 49 ds; coal to Wisius Sons & Co.

Ngircasyni—Br lik Lamsakher; 1159 tuns; Evans; 48 ds; coal to Montein & Bolello.

Macdo - fir ing Anna Branushverig; 246 tous; Jones, 14 As salt to order. MoV. 19. Marsanlass—Iml lik Entrige; 626 tous; Scotte; 82 ds; in illistees; hourd for Mentevideo.

• NOV, 20.

BRIONSHICK-Anst bk Hiperion; 935 tons; Zar; 72 ds; pine to onler.

O other.

Gasher for Prenamingo—He schr Lord Duffus; 152 tobs: Missni; 3 ds; coddfol to Zenha & Silveita.

Caming- Bi schi Clura, 85 tong Woolf, 67 ils; coal to order.

омен. Mgmvontr—Br bk Killnbargh; 1209 1008; Gordon; 39 ds, coal to D Pedno II failway. Огокто—Braz bk Ida; 3tr tous; Machado; 45 lk; sundries ir Jaão José dos Reis & Co.

— por the Arrylin; 326 tons; I.e. 66 ds; simbles to C. Ahrancles & Co. Rossano-Ger by Annua; 238 tons; Gerdt; 32 ds; flain to Philips Borbers & Co.

PAVSANIN' -- Ger hg Insel; 192 tons; Rottgers; 23 ib; jerked-beef to Sonza Irmão & Co.

BURNOS AIRES-Sived lug Nantilus; 192 tons; Andersen; 13 ds; maize to L. Camityraro.

Baltimore—Amer bk D. Pedro II; 465 Ions; Benson; 56 ds; sindries to Levening & Co.

Amer be forcy Engle, 420 taus: Powell; 47 hs; flour to Levening & Co.

Amer be and Author J. Bonner; 463 tous: Myrick; 46 ds; sundries to Levening & Co.

des saudries to Levering & Co.

Puttanbaruta—Br bg Arbin Krelly, 326 tours, Kelly, 46 ds;
locomolives to D. Pedro II rallway.

Carpiny—Br ship Stewart Freeman; 1485 tour, Raymond;
37 ds; coal to Messageries Marilines.

—Br bk Hecla, 871 tour, McDongall; 53 ds; coal to

Br schr Gower, 120 tons; Peacock, 69 ds; coal to order Grangemetri-Not lik Anna; 278 tous; Linguard; 46 ds; coal to João Correia Pacheco & Co. NOV. 22.

New York—Amer bg Story Clark, 373 tons, Whitney, 46 ds, sandries to Phipps Brothers & Co. CARDIFF—Swed ship Semntor Weber, 1296 tons; Wincke, 52 ils; coal to John II. Bellamy & Co. NEWPORT-Nor bk. Helene; 970 tons; Gjerhoe; 51 ds; coal to D. Pedro II railway.

D. Pedro II railway.

ARMERICA-Dan bg Koldinghuñ; 246 tons; Sorensen; 24 ds; M. Chrishqular.

Shields Hansenca-Dan bg Koldinghuñ; 246 tons; Sorensen; 24 ds; Tell Cardin Rassentaes to Chr. Hecksler & Co.

Massentaes—Nor bg Modedati, 255 tons; Torheldsen; 63 ds; Sundies to Kail Valais & Co.

—Nor lug Phoenia; 384 tons; Meyer; 5r ds; sundies to Avenier, Dale & Co.

Boston

MONTEVIDEO—Swed bg Siri, 107 tons; Malmberg; r3 ds; sundries to Alvaro Moreira & Cappelouch.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS. NOVEMBER 15.

Mobile—Nor bk Arizona; 1309 tons; Groneberg; ballast. Bania—Br lug John; 355 tons; Hossack; do

NOV. 16. PORT EADS-Br ship Prince Henry, 1246 tons; Vaughan; ballast.

London-Port bk Tenhetiva; 370 tons; Bittencourt; 9,905 bags sugar,

Nor bk Budstikken; 243 tons; Ellvedt; 5,794 bags

NEW YORK-Amer lik' Albemarle, 420 lons; Forbes; coffee. AND TORK—ABIET BK ALCHRATE, 420 10B; Forbes; coffee.

PERNABUCC—By bk Hildin; 722 tons; Dawson; ballast.

Mackro'—Amer Ing Lewis Ehrmann; 386 tons; Collisob; do.

MARANHAM—Port bk Sullana, 43: jons; Almeida; sundries. Penudo—Swed bg Lorely; 134 tons; Lindquist; ballast.

SAPANNAH-Br bk Holmsdale; 1250 tons; Crosbie; ballast. PRNSACOLA-Ditch bk 7. P. A.; 1231 tons; Swartz; do

-lir hk Fairy Belle was sold on the agad at auction for 800\$.

CLEARED AND READY FOR SEA

PORT NATAL—Br bk Sabrina coffee BALTIMORE—Amer bk Gamaliel ballass PENSACOLA—Sived bk Zarltza do PORT EADS—Br ship San Stefnno do Sr. Marc—Nor bk Kong Carl do Pernambuco—,, Collector do Pernanduco— ,,
Macáo—Nor bg Rebekka

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

There Im been considerable movement in the market. The chartest reported are: Swed bk Counten and Nor ik Elidat, coffee to New York, 12s 6d and 12s 6d respectively; It is K. Stohin, coffee to Port North, 250 on Br lug Fonthill, sugar to Channel f o., 24s, and Swed bk Thimet, paving stones ex Engente, for Panh, 40 s. Br lug Youth, sugar, Bahia and United States, 12s 6d, or Halfax, 20s Amer lug Lewis Ribruman, sugar, Macció and New York, 20s, or Boston or Portand 22s 6d; Ger bk Ingeburg, sugar, Penanuhuco Co. to United States, 22s 6d, or Halfax, 28s 6d. Nor lik Collector, cotton, Persambuco 6, and Liverpool, 516d; Nor lug Stabil, natte, Paranagun'a nat River Plate, X real and Swed bg Brage, Penedo and Rio, general cargo, 3,6008.

general enigor stoods		
Freights-stenmer:		
New York	 40-450	per ha
New Orleans'	 300	do
1.ondon	 255	per los
Liverprol	 305	do
Antivery	 203	do
Hamling	 25\$	do
Havre	 30 f	cs do
Bordeaux	 30 fe	cs do
Marseilles	 25 fe	es do
Trieste	 25\$	do
C	6	an da

	Genoa	25 ICS	do		
ı	sail:				
ľ	United States,	North	nominal	1 2 6 1 5 s p	er ton
	ilo	South	do	155205	do
	Channel f. o.	NorthSouth	275	6d 32s 6d	do

١	Lishon f. o.		27501 325 01	2 do						
ł				•						
ľ		VESSALS AFLOAT & LOADING FOR RIO.								
ľ			Cardiff							
į			Richmond	21 Sept.						
			Fernandina							
			Pensacola							
ı			Cardiff	4 Oct.						
į			Carılift	27 Sept.						
ľ			Cardiff							
		rano	Cardif							
		uer	New York							
			Cardiff							
ı			Cardiff							
ı	Christian Seri	ver	Cardift	25 Oct.						
	Caller-ou		Greenock	5 Oct.						
			Newcastle	5 Sept.						
i	Celuth		Hamburg							
j	Cusilda		al New York							
ı	Crnsader		Liverpool							
J	Linna Sims		Trieste	22 Oct. '						
	Eleitra	,,	Gnspe	28 Sept.						
	Erin's Gent		Cardiff	8 Oct.						
	Ellisif		Pensacola							
•	Flora		Pensacola							
			Cardiff	5 Oct,						
	Frankfurt		Newcastle							
	Glen Grant		Ayr	6 Oct.						
	George Gilray	.	Cardiff							
	Gnldfaxe		Shields	8 Oct.						
	Holmig		London	9 Oct.						
	y P. Berg.		Newcastle	18 Sept						
		on	Cardiff							
			Hamburg							
ì			Satilla River							
			Hamburg	26 Oct.						
			Oporto							
			Oporto							
		····	Cardiff	13 Oct.						
•			Baltimore							
			Cardiff							
,			Oporto							
		vey	Cardiff							
1		v	New York							
			Shields	2 Sept,						
		·····	Cardiff	7 Sept.						
;	Tetrarch	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Antiverp	••						
•			Cardiff							
			at New York	••						
)		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	Liverpool	26 July						
		r	Shields	9 Aug						
ï	1201		Cardiff	15 Oct						
	rarapaca		Cardiff							

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.	THE RIO NEWS. 7 GOVERNMENT AND PROVINCIAL BONDS							7			
WHERE FIGURE CONSIGNED TO THE CONTROL OF THE CONTRO						LAST QUOTATIONS					
Nov. 14 Tagus Br 14 Halley Br 15 Euffon Br 15 South ton 2 25 4d Royal Mail Liverpool* 24d Notion, M'w & C do	50,000,000 4,158,400 9 199,600 30,000,000	000 5	0,000,000 1,997,209 119,600 0,657,500	000 A	polices	Jan Julydo	5 070	200-1,		977\$000	975\$000-978\$000
15 La France Fr 15 Paragnay Ital do* 24d Karl Valais & C 16 Aconcagna Br Valparaiso* 18d Vileyo Sous & F	31,885,000	000 38	8,180,000 7,989,600			t 1868. do Apr., Oct. 1879 Jan., Apr., July, Oct. Kto de Janeiro. Jan., July		1,000	000	,230 000 ,120 000 98 1%	98 %-100 %
18 Pata Ital do do Marseilles Karl Valais & C 18 Pernauthuco Gr Rosanio* 150 Laborton & C	=	1 1	1,430,800\$ 4 310,900 3,150,600	ono Bra Cre	zil,	HYPOTHECART NOTES. o Brazal	5 ⁰ / ₀ 6 ⁰ / ₀	100\$0	200		
18] Pernautinto Gr 19 Finance Aujer 20 Caoming Br 22 Parawagna Gr Hamburg* 27d		L420,Sashoo Maral,				5 "70 6 "7n 6 "7n	£ 11, 100 c 100 c	000	99 % 72 % 91\$000 90 % 675% %	92 500-92 750 	
DEPARTURES OF FOREIGNSTEAMERS. DATH NAME WHERE TO CARGO	CAPITAL.	SHARKS	0.40	VATUE	D TP	DEBENTURES AND S	1	LAST	LAST	DIVIDEND	
Nov. 14 Oténoque Fr Bordenuy* Sundiag	500,000\$	2,500	AH AH	200\$	All		KRSKIIVK KIND	SALE	AH*r	PAID	LAST QUOTATIONS
14 Alat Bruzzo Ital Genoa* do 14 Ayıshire Br Santos do 15 Buffon Br Southamatou*	2,000,000	60,000 	All 30,000 30,000 All	200 200 200 200	All All Ion	Brazil	22,949\$138 6,854,478 374 1,900,281 516	190\$000 238 500 235 000 106 000	10 000 9 000 10 000 2 000	July 1887 July 1887 July 1887 July 1887 July 1887	239\$000240\$000
15 Szechenyi Aist 15 Tagus Br 16 Aconeagua Br 16 La France Fr 17 Agos Br 18 In Grande 18 In Grande 19 Agos Br 19 Agos Br 10 Agos Br 10 Agos Br 11 Agos Br 12 Agos Br 13 Agos Br 14 Agos Br 15 Szechenyi Aist 16 Grande 17 Agos Br 16 Grande 17 Agos Br 17 Agos Br 18 Grande 18 Agos Br 18 Agos	12,000,000	100,000	30,000 15,000 12,500 All	200 200 200 50	All All 60 50	Commerciodo 3 series. Credito Real do Brazil	3,724 420 1,060,000 000 86,852 707	75 000 215 000 215 500	3 000 10 000 6 000 4 000	July 1887 July 1887 July 1887 July 1887 July 1887	106 000—110 000 75 000 215 000—
17 Chaibain Br Porto Alegre Simidries 19 Suez Br Sautos do 19 Halley Br do do 20 Jas. Wait Br do do	2,000,000 £ 1,000,000 6,000,000 20,000,000	10,000 50,000 30,000 50,000	All All All All All	100 200 200	£ 10 All	Deletedere English Bank, Limited Industrial e Mercantil.	110,714 443 20,000 000 £ 200,000 040,000 000	55 000 52 000 166 000 110 000 162 000	2 750 4 470 10 4 6 600	July 1887 July 1887 May, 1887 July 1887	51 000— 55 000 166 000—170 000
20 Plata Ital Ilo do 20 Savoie Fr Marseilles* Ilo 20 Paraguay Ital Genoa* do 20 Pernamburo Gr. Hamburo*	£ 1,250,000 1,000,000 4,000,000	50,000 62,500 5,000	All All All	200 4 20 200 200	6 10 All All	do 2 series London and Brazilian, Limited Mercantil de Santos.	£ 300,000	208 500 38 000 270 000	3 500 8 5 10 000	July 1887 Oct. 1882	160 000— 208 500—209 000 37 000— 39 000
20 Tycho Brahe Blg New York* Coffee Studies	1,000,000	50,000 5,000	All All	200 200 200	AII 40	Rural e Hypothecario. União de Credito. RALLWAYS	130,000 060 2,146,857 168 83,104 840	65 000 288 500 58 000	6 000 10 000 1 400	July 1887 Jan. 1883 July 1887 Sept. 1887	
* Calling at intermediate ports. FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, NOVEMBER 2311, 1887.	6,000,000 1,300,000 10,000,000	50,000	20,000	200 200 200	200 200 All	Auxiliar Auxili	14,612 300	120 000 182 000	7" " 8 00 0 12 0/0	May 1887 May 1887	
	400,000 1,600,000 £70,000	8,000	All	200 200 200 £ 50	All	do debentures Corcovado. Espúttu Santo e Caravellas, and Navigation Luana debentures	9:777 119	130 000 170 000 26 000	6 000	Nov. 1856 Oct. 1867 July 1887	155 000-166 000
NAME Z E PROM CHNSISNER	1,500,000 1,500,000 8,735,800 15,356,400	7,500 43,679 56,321	All All	200 200 200 200	All All 20	Juiz de Fára to Piaú	158,702 262	495 000 L45 000 109 000	6 % 6 % 3 000	July 1887	
American bk Gamaliel	15,398,400 £ 493,600 8,000,000 3,882,750	ooo	31,081	6 50 200 200 250	All	Espitito Sonto e Caravellas, and Navigation. Insuna debautiures. Juiz de Fon to Pint. Loopolinia do and series. do debautiures. do debautiures. Matalé e Cappos Mogania de debautiures.	122,000 000	165 000	815 "/ ₀ 0 "/ ₀	Oct. 1887 Oct. 1887 Oct. 1887 Lin. 1887	159 000-166 coo
bk Lillian 387 Nov. 15 New York W. Ginimariae, & C. Sk D. Pedro 11. 405 21 Baltimore Levening & C. Le	8, 100,000 970,000 1,000,000 4,970,000	21,850	25,500 	200 200 200 200	AH :		167,258 166	70 ⁰ / ₀ 6 320 000 202 000 100 000	11 000 12 0/0 11 000 7 0 3 8 0/0	Oct. 1887 Oct. 1887	
Austrian bk Hiperion 935 Nov.20 Branswick Teixeira R. & C	4,400,000 6,500,000 1,930,000	32,500	12,500	200 200 100	AII -	Notic debentures. Obsteded hines do debentures. Primpre lo Grio Plari, de debentures. do do do do do Ramal Enganaleures do do do do do do do do do do do do Ramal Enganaleures do do do Ramal Enganaleures do do do do do do Ramal Enganaleures do do do do do do Ramal Enganaleures do do do do do do do do do Ramal Enganaleures do do do do do do do do do Ramal Enganaleures do do do do do do do do do do do do do do do do do do do do do do do do do do do d	30,241 459	180 000 175 000 180 000	6 000 7 "n 7 000	Ang 1887 Oct. 1887 Lau 1887	169 000-174 000
British bk Premier	1,929,800 810,000 370,000 3,860,000	1,050	AH	200 200 100	All	do debeutines do do Ramal Binanaleise du debeutines		97 % 195 000	0 1/2 0/0 7 0/0 0 0/0	Inly 1887 Oct. 1887	198 000-
bk Sabrina 316 27 London Monteiro, H. & C lng Minaia 428 27 Swansea T. Hudson	1,600,000 £ 118,500 1,071,000	19,000	7.3%5	200 200 50 200	- A11	dn debentures. S. Izabe ila Rio Pieto. do delientures. do do Santo Autonio de Padna debenti'rs	474 193	90 ¹³ / ₆ 188 000 190 000 480 000	7 000 7 00 6 0/0	July 1887 May 1881 Aug. 1887 July 1887 July 1887	<u>-</u>
lug Fontbill 201 4 Rusario. Phinrs Broc & C	5,000,000	40,000	=	200	A11 All	do d	Marian	205 000 115 000 180 000 23 000	8 1/2 11/10 6 000 	Sept. (887	165 000
bk Brimiga 596 to Macáo G. de Saboia	3,992,900 £ 185,500 1,600,000	8,000	5,333	4 50 200		do debentures du do União Valenciana	36,936 775	90 000 63 ¹⁰ / ₀ 488 000 80 000	6 % 6 % 6 %	Sept 1887 Oct. 1887 Feb. 1881	89 000
bk Campanero 271 bk Dominion 155 bk Belvedere 762 bk Erminia 639 15 Grafff Monteiro, H. & C bk Erminia 639 15 Swansea. To onler		27,000	All	200 500 100 200	A11 	th with subsud dos subsidiary Sonocabana General debenures debenures de lo União Valenciana. Vicanis Urbanus do debentines do debentines do debentines Ladin Batanasa. Nithenbly Nithenb	80,648 825	722 000 175 000 106 %	1 500 5 7 0/0 7 0/0	Oct. 1887 July 1887 July 1882	101 %
bk Pr. Rupert. 1268 16 Cardiff Wilson Sons & C	500,000 168,200 1,200,000 317,000	6,000	All	200 200 200 200			78,612 688	199 000 199 000 129 000	3 500 4 500 8 0/ ₀ 5 0 0	Oct 1887 Oct 1887 July 1887 July 1887	128 000-130 0.xc
bE St, Vincent. 1377 sp Pr. Louis. 1333 bk Laocashire. 1159 lkg A. Brammer's 240 sch Chara. 285 ck Lord Duffus 132 co Caspi. 200 ch Lord Duffus 132 co Caspi. 200 ch Lord Duffus 132 co Caspi. 200 caspi. 200 casp	1,200,000 1,000,000 250,000	20,000	All All	200 200 200	All All All	do debentures Permantinco do debentures Porto Alegre. S. Christovão S. Paulo e S. Amaro debentures. Vilta Izabel	40,000 000 510,801 565	91 ⁹ / ₉ 90 990 255 990 195 990	7 % † 000 15 000 8 9 ₀	Del. 1887 Feb. 1887 Inly 1887 Inly 1887	
seh Lord Diffus 152 20 Gaspe Zenita & Silveita 152 20 Newport D Pelm II R. R sp. Siw, Freeman 1455 seh Gower 1260 21 Cantiff Bazz Coal Co, bk Heela 871 21 Cantiff G Gidgeon & C	£ 750,000	50,000 25,000	10, [19 Ail	£ 15	AH AH	NAVIBATION COMPARIES Augzon Steam Navigation. Brazileira de Navegação.	24,902 750 4 60 775 1,550,299 778	90 000 255 000	4 bao	Oct. 1887 July 1885 July 1887	-195 000
bg Alvio Kelley. 326 2t Philadelp'a D. Pedro II R.R. Danish bg Kollinghnis. 246 Nov.22 Hamburg. C. Hechsher & C.	1,377,300 5,000,000	_	21,918	2410 —	AH -	Nacional de Navegação	1,069,651 838	78 000	8.9%	May 1887 July 1887	250 000 -260 000
bg Marguerie 154 Oct. 9 St. Pietre. Avenier, D. & C	1,000,000	1,000	10,000	200	20	do 3rd series. Paulista. do debentures. HIGHERALE Alliange	52,171 g10 51,911 g00		4 000 856 ⁰ /n	July 1887 July 1887 July 1887	205 000-
bk Ingelorg 397 Oct. 28 Rosario J. de Sonza & C. bk Hieronyanus 425 30 Hamburg H. Sioltz & C. bg Rud. Burch'd 227 Nv.16 Wesley wick C. W. Gross & C. bg Haisa 238 26 Rosario Phipps. Bros & C. g. Ingel 192 20 Paysandis Sonza I. & C.	2,000,000 2 2,000,000 1 4,000,000 2	3,000 20,000 0,000	All All All to,one	1,000 100 200 200	10 20 20	Atalaia. Bonança Configura	3,915 720 201,000 000	9 000 22 000	2 000 22 000 1 000 4 000	July 1887 July 1887 Jan. 1887	9 000- 26 000
bk Edvige 626 Nov.39 Marseilles In distress	2,500,000 2,000,000 8,000,000	8,000 2,510 0,000 8,000	All All 1,000	1,000 1,000 200 1,000	100	Fidelidide Garantia Geral, Integridade	275 000 000 200,500 000 33,571 581	160 noo . 34 000	3 000 10 000 9 000 4 000	July 1887 July 1887 July 1887 July 1887	
bk Collector. 634 Oct. 2 Savabuah, F. Clemente & C. bk Anna. 919 9 Pensacola, Phipps Bros. & C. bk Elida 310 4 Rosario. Phipps Bros. & C. bk Cacella 662 28 Newcastle, J. H. Bellang & C.	4,000,000 2 5,000,000 2	10,000 10,000 15,000 20,000	10,000 12,500 All	200 200 200 100	2 o 50	Leaklade Nova Permanente Previdente	24,521 217 295,000 000	145 000 11 000 20 000 42 000	1 000	July 1887 July 1887 July 1887 July 1887	11 000 - 40 000
bk Vale	133,800\$	1,500	1.175	200 200 200		CENTRAL SPGAR PACTORIES		9 000	9 "la		10 ouu
bg Lolsen	500,000 224,100 250,000 300,000	-	_	100 100 200		do debentines Hacinty debentines Lorena debentines Principals debentines	Tributus Ministria		-	Ang. 1887 Oct. 1887	
lug Bertha	269,200 784,000	8,500		200 100 200 200		Porto Feliz debentures Porto Real debentures Pureza debentures. Quissaniă	23,975 567 1 12,870 000			Oci. 1887	
bk Mary 543 70 New York. Phipps Bros. & C bk Ebenezer 344 73 Bs. Aires G. Gudgeon & C bk Nor 582 15 Cardiff Mess. Maritimes bk Agantyr 644 75 Cardiff Wilson Soos & C	£75,000	1,000 7,500	All	200 200	All	Quissamãdo debenimes Rio Branco	1,415 281	190 000 180 000	1 000	May 1887 June 1887	
bk Ang. Leftler 514 15 Antwerp Laureys & C	1,200,000# 1,160,000	6,000	All All	200 200 100	All	MINES		270 000	1 <u>S</u>		
bk Leifjeld. 605 16 Blyth. B. Rodrigues & C bg Ryno 282 16 Skeleftea C. W. Gross & C bu @ Gnaa. 216 16 Memel C. W. Gross & C		8,000	_ All	100	All .	Arrolo dos Kalos (con) do debentures. S. José d'El Rey (gold). do debentures. Allianga. CUTTON MILL S Bravil Industrial. Gerbar. Gerbar.	=			July 1887	
bg Skjold 208 16 Leith B. Rodrigues & C bk Ino 337 17 Newcastle J.C. Pacheco & C bk Enterprise 1461 18 Cardiff Wilsun Sons & C	435,000 1,000,000 800,000	5,000	All	210 200 200 200	All	Brazil Industrial. do debentures. Carloga.	1,002 8nn	195 000 210 000 200 000	9 000 8 9 5 10 000	July 1887 Jan. 1887 July 1887 July 1887	-185 000
bk Anna	600,000 400,000 153,600	3,000	All All	200 200	All All	do debentures. do debentures. Confinga Industrial. Pio Gande. do debentures. Rink.	911 972	200 000	10 000	Oct. 1887 July 1887 Oct. 1887	
bk Ligeira	280,1100 600,000 250,000	1,900 3,000	All 5,550	200 200 200 100 200	~_ AH .	dn debentures	21,287 637	920 000 92 ¹¹ / ₀ 226 000 100 ⁶ 0	7 %	July 1887 Oct 1887 Aug. 1887 Aug. 1887	61%
bk Zulmira 866 7 High seas In distress bk Elisa	3,000,000\$	6,000	All	200	All	Petino de Alamiant. do delentires do delentiries Associação Commercial Associação Commercial Completion Associação Completion Asso	=	200 000 200 000	8 % 8 %	May 1887	
Russian bk Ansio	800,000	1,000	All All	200 200			56,901 690	210 000 482 000 7 ¹ 190 000	8 ³ 8 2 ³ 10 7 000	Oct. 1887 Oct. 1887 July 1887	185 000-
bk Minnet. 559 18 Bs Aires. Berla, C. & C blk Zaritza 915 28 Cardiff. D. Pedro H. R. R bg Brage. 247 Nov. 7 Penedo. D. de S. Ginedes bk Eigenie. 2 389 9 High seas. In distress	324,000	2,500	18,000 	200 200 200 50	All All All	Commercia e Lavoura Docars de D. Pedro II do debentraes Glora pracket Industrial Flaminense [kinspies] Pastoril. Amircha e Jonistano		100 100 192 000 31 000	9 0 (0	July 1887 July 1887 July 1887 July 1887 July 1887	93 000 - 98 010
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								75 70	10 1	July 1987	

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TERMS:

BUSINESS AND EDITORIAL ROOMS:-POST-OFFICE ADDRESS: - Caixa no Correio, A.

Typ. Aldina, 29, Sete de Sesembro.